Understanding the Torsional Transcription Theory of the Void – A Popular Introduction

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Chapter 1 – A Universe That Stutters (or: The Problem of Void)

If we ask a boy, a mother, a philosopher or a physicist the same question, we might receive very different answers. But the question remains one, simple and dizzying:

Why does something exist instead of Void?

It is a question that does not concern only scientists or theologians. It is one of those questions that can come to mind on a rainy afternoon, looking out the window, or at night, looking at the stars.

Anyone who thinks about it with a minimum of attention immediately understands that it is a radical mystery, that no equation and no dogma has ever truly solved.

Over time, science has produced many explanations for the origin of the universe.

There is the Big Bang model, which describes a rapid expansion starting from an infinitely dense point.

There is the idea of quantum fluctuations in the vacuum, according to which tiny ripples could have given rise to entire universes.

There are hypotheses about multiverses, cosmic cycles, vibrating strings and even laws that "create themselves".

But in almost all of these theories, one fact is taken for granted:

that there was something to start from.

Perhaps a physical law, perhaps a quantum field, perhaps a "probability space".

But ultimately, all of these hypotheses already start from a presupposition: an active vacuum, a system with basic rules.

And yet — if we really want to take a step back — we must ask ourselves:

what is Void really?

Void is not a vacuum, but not the opposite either

When we hear about “vacuum”, we often think of an empty space.

Like a room without furniture, or a sky without stars. But that, in reality, is already a fullness: there is space, there is time, there is extension, there is a reference system.

The Void to which this theory refers is something much more radical.

It is not a black background: it does not even have a background.

It has no coordinates, no boundaries, no time. There is no “before” or “after,” because time itself has not yet been born.

There is no one observing, because there is nothing.

And yet—in this absolute Void, without form or time—the theory proposes that something happens.

Not an event, not an act. But a torsion.

Can Void be defective?

At this point, the attentive reader has every right to ask:

but why should something happen? Why should Void stop being Void?

The Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void does not give a “why” answer in the classic sense of cause and effect.

In fact, it starts precisely by questioning that principle:

before being, causality cannot exist, because there is no time, no sequence, no logic.

The cause is a concept that comes later, when there already exists a direction, an arrow of time, a memory.

The correct question, then, is not “why” something happens.

The correct question is: is Void really stable? Is it perfectly symmetrical? Or could it have a form of instability within itself?

Can Void be — in itself — defective?

Like a silence that cannot last

Imagine the most absolute silence you can think of. No noise, no beat, no echo.

But now imagine that, for a reason that we cannot trace back to anything concrete, that silence twists on itself.

It is not a sound. It is not a voice.

It is a tension within the silence itself.

Can a perfectly structureless Void remain so?

Or is it possible that — precisely because it is perfect — it contains within itself the impossibility of lasting, a kind of logical unsustainability?

As if absolute absence could not contain itself.

This is where the fundamental intuition of the theory is born:

that absolute emptiness has “transcribed” itself through a torsion.

An uncaused, unintended, unplanned gesture.

But precisely for this reason it is irreducibly original.

Torsional transcription

The term transcription recalls a gesture of passage, like that which is performed by copying a melody from an ear to a score.

But here, the transcription is not between two entities: it is the Void that, twisting, leaves a trace of itself.

There is no need for time, laws, or coordinates.

It is enough that something no longer coincides perfectly with itself.

That difference is the origin.

Being does not begin with a thing, but with a trace.

And the trace is born from a torsional tension in the Void.

Like a fold on a sheet of paper

To help your imagination, think of a white sheet of paper, perfectly smooth, extending everywhere.

As long as Void happens, there is no above or below, no border.

But if the sheet of paper bends — even just in one point — then a before and an after appears.

A side and another side appear. A structure appears.

The theory states that the Void behaved in a similar way:

it folded on itself, torsionally, creating a first nucleus of information.

And from that original fold — from that trace — the world began to happen.

Chapter 2 – When the Void Twists (and Why We Can't Ask "Why?")

In the previous chapter we introduced a simple yet dizzying idea:

that the Void — understood as the absolute absence of everything — can contain a tension.

An internal torsion, not caused by anything, that marks the passage from Void to being.

But this intuition leaves open an inevitable question:

Why?

Why should the Void twist?

Why does something happen, if there was Void to make it happen before?

Scientists are used to always looking for a why: every phenomenon must have a cause, every effect an explanation.

This is the heart of the modern scientific method: if something happens, there must be a reason.

But right here, at the origin of everything, this rule cracks.

The question that cannot be asked (and why it is not an escape)

It might seem like a cop-out: “you cannot ask why”.

As if we were aVoiding the real question.

But that is not the case.

The theory does not evade the question: it approaches it in a different way.

It tells us:

“You are using the grammar of being to question non-being.

And that grammar there... doesn’t work yet.”

The question “why?” already presupposes time, a before and an after.

It presupposes a logic, a chain of events.

But if we are talking about something that happens before any logic, before any time,

then that kind of question simply doesn’t make sense yet.

It’s like asking: what does silence taste like?

Or: what shape does something have that doesn’t exist?

Or again: what was there before the before, when there wasn’t even the concept of before?

Absolute emptiness is not a thing. It has no properties. It has no rules.

So there is no reason why it twists.

But it can twist.

And that, in theory, is enough.

From the possible to the real: the difference that happens

A twist of the Void is not a voluntary act, nor an explosion.

It is a difference that manifests itself, without anyone having asked for it.

Like when an object in perfect equilibrium tilts due to a microscopic instability.

There was no visible push, nor an external cause.

But the structure itself was unstable, and the tilt was possible.

So it is with the Void: in its perfect symmetry, the possibility of twisting is already written.

And as soon as it happens — as soon as that twist breaks the absolute symmetry —

**there is a first difference.

And where there is a difference, there is information.**(1)

Torsion is the first gesture

Why a twist? Why not a wave, a beat, a vibration?

Because of all the possible forms of instability, torsion is the most radical:

it does not limit itself to moving something in space, but breaks the internal symmetry of the system.

There is no need for space or time: it is enough for something to stop coinciding with itself.

An example can help.

Imagine a pencil perfectly balanced, standing, on a smooth surface.

In theory, it could stay that way forever. But in reality, a minimal fluctuation, even imperceptible, makes it fall.

And when it falls, it chooses a direction. Right or left, forward or backward.

The symmetry is broken.

And that break is irreversible.

Now imagine an absolute Void full of infinite metaphysical “pencils”, all in perfect balance. If even just one falls — that is, breaks the symmetry and twists — it triggers a cascade of ruptures, an interference between torsion events that could not even exist before.

And from this interference emerge directions, relationships, rhythms, structures.

In a word: universe.

Time is born from torsion, not the other way around

Another common mistake is to imagine torsion as an event “that happened in time.”

But according to the theory, time itself is born from that torsion.

Imagine a completely flat sheet of paper: no folds, no edges. No directions.

Now imagine it bending: from that gesture a before and an after, an above and a below are born.

But there was no time “before” the fold.

It is the fold that creates the very possibility of time.

Likewise, the torsion of the Void creates the condition for time to exist.

Asking “why did it happen before?” means using a concept that has not yet been born.

It is not an act, it is a principle

There is a point that is worth clarifying:

torsion is not an event in the classical sense.

It is not a Big Bang, it is not an explosion.

It does not happen “in a moment”.

It is a primordial structure. A principle, not a fact.

A bit like geometry: it never “happens” by itself, but is the basis on which everything else is built.

Torsion is the minimal, original gesture that marks the passage from the indistinct to the distinct.

It does not need to be “explained” with something prior, because there is Void prior.

Conclusion: respect for the limit

Telling the reader that we cannot say “why” is not a way to discourage him.

It is a way to reveal where science ends and metaphysics begins.

It is an act of honesty, but also a gesture of wonder.

The Void twists.

Not because someone wanted it.

Not because it had to.

But why was it possible for him to do so.

And in the realm of Void, the possible is already revolution.

IN THE CONTEXT ABOVE, “information” does not mean a readable or codified message, but the very presence of a distinction, even a minimal one, between two states of reality: before/after, above/below, inside/outside. Information is what allows the world to no longer be homogeneous, indistinct, silent.

In everyday language, we think of information as something we read or transmit: a piece of news, a piece of data, a message. But in the context of this theory, the concept is deeper and more original: information is what makes the world distinguishable.

To understand better, let's imagine an extremely simple universe: absolute Void, except for two particles. No light, no observer, no noise. The two particles exist, but they are so far away, immobile and isolated that they have no influence on each other. In a certain sense, there is still Void to say about them.

Now imagine that, by a rare chance, these two particles begin to move and, after an infinite amount of time, collide. Suddenly, something changes: there is speed, direction, impact, energy. Now there is a before and an after. Now there is a trace of what happened. Now we can distinguish an “event”.

This is what information is in the original sense: not a content, but a structural difference.

It is not the particle itself, but the fact that it has done something with respect to something else.

Information, in this theory, is not a property that one possesses, but a relationship that manifests itself when the Void stops being perfectly symmetrical.

It is the consequence of the first torsion: a difference that remains, that can be “recognized” even without anyone looking at it.

Chapter 3 – The Scar of Being

There is a moment, in the life of everything, in which change leaves a mark.

It can be a scar on the skin, a fold on a sheet of paper, a crack in a stone.

But in any case, that mark is no longer just an event: it is the memory of what happened.

Now let's try to return to the absolute Void we talked about.

A Void without time, without space, without dimensions.

A Void that — for a reason that is not a cause — twists, breaks its symmetry, and folds on itself.

That original twist, as we have seen, is not a gesture in time, but the gesture that gives birth to time itself.

And yet, precisely for this reason, it leaves a consequence: a trace.

The trace as the first memory

When we say “trace”, we do not mean a visible scratch or a luminous trail.

We are talking about something more fundamental: a difference that remains.

A persistence of torsion in the Void, which becomes structure.

Imagine running a finger over a perfectly uniform velvet fabric.

At first glance it seems smooth, identical everywhere.

But if you touch it, even delicately, you leave a mark.

The velvet changes hue: the light hits it differently, and what was once uniform is now distinct.

You have not broken the fabric, you have not cut it, but you have transformed it forever, even if subtly.

You have created a visible difference. A memory.

This also happens in the Void:

the torsion does not leave a body, but a new condition.

The Void is no longer what it was before.

It bears an internal mark, an invisible but real scar.

And from that moment on, it can no longer be perfectly neutral.

The **β** field: the memory of the twisted Void

This original scar is what the theory calls the β (beta) field.

It is not a field like those of classical physics (gravitational, electromagnetic),

but an original structure, which arises from the persistence of difference.

The β field is the memory of the Void that has been twisted.

It is like the residue of an untied knot, or the memory of a gesture that cannot have "not happened".

It does not describe something that happens later, but something that continues to vibrate in the depths of everything.

It is thanks to this field that, from a single twist, other twists can emerge,

that intertwine, strengthen, disturb each other, propagate.

And so relationships begin to arise.

And with them, geometry, rhythm, occurrence.

In short: world.

There is no return

Once the Void has been twisted, there is no going back.

The broken symmetry cannot be recomposed, and the trace cannot be erased.

This is one of the most profound intuitions of the theory:

that being is born from a rupture that does not heal.

And that this very rupture is the condition of every possible form.

Everything that will come — space, time, particles, matter, even consciousness —

will be born from this persistent background of tension.

As if the entire universe were an echo that does not fade away, a vibration that resonates in the velvet of the Void,

where every knot is a memory, and every form an active memory.

Note – What is a "trace" in this context?

In classical physics, a trace is a visible residue: the mark left by a particle in a cloud chamber, for example.

Here, instead, we are talking about a primordial, non-material trace:

a geometric persistence of torsion, which survives the disappearance of the tension itself.

It is not a thing, but a structural configuration, which makes the Void different from how it was.

It is memory without a subject, the origin of information[1].

[1] In questa fase, l'informazione non è ancora "codificata" come in un computer o in un linguaggio, ma è il semplice fatto che esiste una differenza riconoscibile e trasmissibile. Dove prima c'era indifferenza assoluta, ora c'è un "prima" e un "dopo", un "così" e un "altrimenti". Questa è l'informazione originaria.

Chapter 4 – Space and Time: Children of Fluctuation

In classical physical theories, space and time are often considered as a backdrop: a neutral container in which phenomena occur.

The Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void overturns this vision.

Space and time do not pre-exist, but emerge.

They are the result of the way in which the first differences in the vacuum propagate and accumulate.

To understand how, it is necessary to briefly recall an element introduced in the previous chapter: the β field.

The β field: structural memory of the vacuum

When the perfect vacuum twists for the first time, it breaks its symmetry.

This break leaves a trace.

That trace is not a visible sign or an object, but a permanent modification in the structure of the vacuum.

It is a tension that remains, even if the original gesture has already concluded.

This residual tension is called the β field:

it is the physical memory of torsion.

Not a memory in the subjective sense, but a new and objective condition that changes the possibilities of what can happen from that moment on.

When more torsions are produced, the β field is enriched with new traces.

The differences increase, are distributed, overlap.

And it is precisely this network of active differences that will give rise to what we perceive as space and time.

A concrete example: the raft

To give an idea, let's imagine a person on a raft, in the middle of the sea.

It is night, there are no lights or visible waves. The sea is perfectly calm.

In this condition, the person has no way of establishing whether or not he is moving, nor whether there are directions.

There are no references, so there is no perception of space.

Now let's imagine that waves begin to arrive, small but distinct.

Some hit the raft from the left, others from the right, still others from behind.

The person begins to perceive differences: some waves arrive first, others later; some are stronger, others weaker.

This is enough to begin to distinguish directions, to perceive distances.

The surface is no longer uniform. Now we can say: “that wave comes from there, this one from somewhere else”.

At the same time, since the waves arrive in sequence, a before and after is established.

And with this we begin to construct a notion of time.

Space as a distributed difference

Applying this example to the theory, we can say that:

the twists of the vacuum are like waves,

the β field is like the surface of the sea rippled by many overlapping traces.

Each twist leaves a trace in the β field.

When multiple twists occur in different points, their traces locally modify the structure of the vacuum.

The result is a network of distributed variations.

This network allows us to distinguish one point from another.

This is how space is born:

not as an abstract extension, but as a concrete effect of the difference between areas of the field.

As long as the vacuum was perfectly symmetric, there was no “here” and “there”.

Where everything is the same, Void is localizable.

When the twists begin to differentiate in space, then it can be measured.

Time as a non-reversible sequence

Time also emerges from the behavior of the β field, but in a different way.

Here it is not where something happens that matters, but when.

Each new twist further modifies the structure of the vacuum.

And each modification adds to the previous ones.

This means that the β field changes irreversibly.

In practice, the state of the field at a certain moment contains the memory of all the modifications that occurred before.

And since these modifications do not cancel each other out, a succession can be established:

first this, then that, then something else.

This accumulation of non-reversible changes is what we call time.

Two aspects of the same process

Space and time, therefore, are not separate entities.

They are two complementary ways of describing the evolution of the β field.

To put it simply:

space arises from the fact that the twists occur in different areas of the vacuum,

and therefore modify the structure in a differentiated way;

time arises from the fact that the twists do not occur all at once,

but in successive moments, leaving a permanent trace each time.

We can say that:

space is the form of distributed differences,

time is the order of accumulated differences.

Both arise from the interaction between twists in a vacuum that has lost its original symmetry.

They are not pre-existing ingredients of the world.

They are the world that begins to form.

Chapter 5 – Matter is a node

Once space and time have emerged as effects of the β field — from the distribution and succession of twists, respectively — it is possible for stable configurations to form within this field.

These configurations do not disappear immediately after they appear, but remain, maintain coherence and interact with the environment.

According to the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void, it is from these structures that matter arises.

What distinguishes matter from a simple fluctuation?

A single twist of the vacuum can be seen as a local and temporary event: a momentary variation in the β field, which after a short time vanishes.

It is like a ripple on water that dissolves without a trace.

Matter, on the other hand, is something that persists in time and occupies a position in space.

An isolated twist is not enough: a system of twists that support each other, forming a stable node, a closed and self-coherent configuration, is needed.

The knot: a stable structure in a Void that remains empty

To understand this idea, a concrete example can be useful.

Imagine a soccer ball. Around its surface, you begin to wrap many thin strings, forming an orderly and dense network.

Then, over this entire network, you spread glue, until it hardens.

At this point, you deflate the ball and remove it.

What remains?

A sphere made only of intertwined strings.

Inside there is Void left: it is empty, but it maintains its shape.

The structure is stable, recognizable, three-dimensional.

It does not need an internal content to exist:

it is the intertwining itself that gives it physical reality.

This is a good way to visualize what the theory means when it states that matter is a knot in a Void.

The Void remains such, but the organization of the twists within it creates a stable shape, which can be localized, interact and last over time.

Matter as an organization of torsion

From a physical point of view, each node represents a stable structure of the β field.

It is not an object in the traditional sense, but a configuration of the vacuum itself,

which is maintained because the tensions that compose it balance each other.

Each torsion within the node reinforces the others instead of dispersing.

This balance is what gives the node a recognizable shape and a resistance to disintegration.

When we say that a particle has mass or energy, we are describing the emergent properties of the torsional structure:

how much it is wrapped, with what intensity, in which direction its lines of force are distributed.

Matter as information that remains

The node not only persists, but retains a specific configuration.

This means that it carries structural information, not in the digital or linguistic sense,

but in the deepest physical sense:

information is the way in which the β field has organized its differences in a coherent and stable way.

Thus, matter is an organized memory of torsion,

not an added substance, but a lasting form of the deformed Void.

Conclusion

According to this theory, matter is not an autonomous substance that moves in space,

but is a structure of the β field that emerges from the Void because of torsion.

The Void is not filled: it organizes.

And this organization — if it is sufficiently stable —

becomes matter.

A particle is, ultimately, a region of the Void that remains organized over time.

There is Void “inside” the particle:

there is only a shape that holds, like the ball of strings that remains even after the balloon has been pulled out.

Chapter 6 – Energy, mass and form

In the previous chapter we saw that matter, according to the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void, is not a “thing” added to the Void, but a stable configuration of the β field: a node.

This node does not need a solid content inside it: it is the structure itself that makes it real.

At this point a natural question arises:

why does a particle have a certain mass?

Why does it have a certain energy?

Why does it have a positive, negative or zero charge?

In other words:

where do the observable physical properties of matter come from?

The properties are not glued on: they emerge from the structure

In the classical view, we tend to think that each particle “has” properties:

a mass that makes it resist changes in velocity,

a charge that makes it interact with electromagnetic fields,

an energy that can be measured based on its movement or composition.

But the torsional theory proposes a different reading.

These properties are not characteristics added to an object,

but emerge directly from the shape of the knot itself.

A knot is geometry that resists

A knot on a shoelace can be loose and messy, or tight and stuck.

The first is easily untied, the second requires force or time.

The difference is not given by the material, but by the way in which the knot is made.

Similarly, a knot in the β field can be more or less “compressed”, “wrapped”, “coherent”.

These characteristics determine:

how much energy is needed to deform or break it;

how much it resists the change of state;

how it interacts with other nearby configurations.

These are not arbitrary properties:

they are consequences of the geometry of the knot.

Mass = how difficult it is to dismantle a knot

Mass, in this theory, is interpreted as the resistance that a knot opposes to a change of state.

Not in the classical sense (as weight), but as the energy needed to modify it internally.

Example:

Imagine two knots on a string. One is wide, the other is small and tight.

To untie the first one, you only need two fingers. For the second one, you need to pull hard.

That “pull hard” corresponds to the energy needed to change the shape.

This is the mass: a measure of the geometric inertia of the knot.

In this context, Einstein’s well-known relation

E=mc2

is not just an abstract equation: it tells us that every “compressed” knot contains energy even when it is still,

just because it is organized in a stable and resistant way.

Energy = shape + movement

The energy of a particle has two components:

Internal energy, due to the tension contained in the shape of the knot itself;

Energy of movement, linked to the dynamics of the knot with respect to the surrounding field.

Example:

Think of a compressed spring. Even if it is still, it contains energy because of its configuration.

If you let it go, it releases force.

A “compressed” particle has potential energy simply by being in that shape.

In the β field, a knot with many tight twists has more internal energy than a looser one.

If the knot then moves, changes position, or vibrates,

a dynamic energy is also added.

In summary: energy = tension of the shape + dynamics in the field.

Charge = orientation of the knot

Another fundamental property is the electric charge: positive, negative, or zero.

In the torsional model, the charge can be interpreted as a consequence of the geometric orientation of the twist.

Example:

imagine two screws: one is screwed clockwise, the other counterclockwise.

Both are made the same way, but they behave differently depending on the direction.

One goes in, the other comes out.

Similarly, a right-handed knot (twisting clockwise)

and a left-handed knot (twisting counterclockwise) interact oppositely with the field:

this difference manifests itself as charge.

The charge is therefore not a “something extra”, but an effect of the orientation of the knot in the organized vacuum.

It all depends on the shape

To summarize:

The mass measures how difficult it is to change the configuration of the knot.

The energy is related to how much the knot is compressed and how much it moves.

The charge comes from the geometric direction of the torsion.

All these properties are not added from the outside, but are the result of a precise shape,

that is, of the internal geometry of the torsional knot.

Conclusion

According to the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of the Void,

particles are not objects with labels stuck on them.

They are stable forms of the β field,

and all their properties — mass, energy, charge —

come from the structure and behavior of the torsion that defines them.

The knot is the fundamental unit.

It does not need to be “made of something”:

it is its very organization that makes it real.

Chapter 7 – Interaction and field

So far we have described particles as stable nodes in the β field,

each with a geometric structure that determines its properties:

mass, energy, charge.

But a universe made only of isolated nodes would be sterile.

The reality we observe is full of interactions:

particles that attract or repel each other, that combine into structures, that decay, transform, bind.

The question then becomes:

how do nodes “communicate” with each other?

The answer lies in the field itself: the β field is not only memory, it is also a means of propagation.

Nodes deform the **β** field

Each node, in order to exist, modifies the β field in a certain region of space.

But that modification does not stop exactly at the edges of the node:

the deformation of the field extends, even if in an increasingly weaker way, around the node.

It’s a bit like a stone immersed in water:

not only does it have shape and weight, but it disturbs the fluid around it, creating ripples or pressure variations.

Similarly, a node in the β field produces a “zone of influence,”

which extends into space and can be perceived by other nearby nodes.

It is in this extension that interactions arise.

An example: two nodes close together

Imagine two nodes quite close together in the β field.

Each slightly modifies the structure of the field around it.

If their respective deformations add up or contrast, the two nodes experience a force:

they can push each other away (repulsion),

or pull each other towards each other (attraction),

or even fit into a stable configuration, as in chemical bonds.

This type of phenomenon does not require an “external medium” or an “additional force”:

it arises directly from the shared geometry of the field.

The field as a natural mediator

In traditional physics, there are several “fields” to explain interactions:

the electromagnetic field, the gravitational field, the strong and weak nuclear fields.

In the torsion model, these are not separate fields, but different ways of behaving of the β field,

when it is deformed by certain types of nodes.

In other words, the field is not only the “memory” of the torsions,

but also the means by which the nodes influence their surroundings.

Each node is like a local signal in the field,

and every other node can “feel” that signal depending on its distance, orientation and structure.

Interaction is not an addition: it is inevitable

As soon as there are more nodes, interaction is an automatic fact.

This is because no torsion is completely isolated:

by modifying the field, each node creates conditions that other nodes can intercept.

It is an inevitable effect of the theory:

the same structure that makes the existence of nodes possible

makes their mutual indifference impossible.

From simple interactions to complex structures

The interaction between nodes is not limited to pushing or pulling.

In many cases, two or more nodes can enter into a more stable configuration than the one they had separately.

When this happens, aggregates, structures, complex systems are formed.

Example:

like two knots on a string that, if brought together in a certain way,

get stuck and no longer untie spontaneously.

Now you no longer have two isolated nodes, but a single system.

This is how, in the theory, we move from elementary particles to molecules, to atoms, and beyond.

Complexity is not imposed from outside:

it emerges spontaneously from the possibilities of binding between nodes in the β field.

Conclusion

Within the framework of the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void,

the interactions between particles do not require mysterious forces or additional entities.

They arise naturally from the fact that every node modifies the field,

and every other node responds to that modification.

The β field is therefore, simultaneously:

memory of the deformed vacuum,

source of the properties of matter,

and a means of communication between structures.

When we observe attractions, repulsions, or stable bonds,

we do not see something external to the node,

but the effect of the torsional geometry that extends and recognizes itself.

Not all interactions are the same.

Some act only at a very short distance, others can manifest themselves on much larger scales.

This depends on how much the deformation of the β field extends beyond the node,

and how “strong” it remains as it moves away.

Some nodes generate a very localized alteration,

which quickly vanishes.

Others, even with weak effects, continue to be felt even very far away.

The interactions that arise from these slow-to-fade deformations

are those that, without explicitly saying so,

begin to suggest the presence of a “universal force,”

capable of acting at any distance.

We won’t discuss it here, but behind the scenes,

this form of persistent influence will be a key theme later.

Chapter 8 – Origin of Complexity

So far we have talked about elementary particles as stable nodes in the β field,

each with specific properties — mass, energy, charge —

and able to interact with other nodes through the deformation of the field.

But the world we observe is much richer.

It is not just made of isolated particles, but of composite structures,

capable of lasting, transforming and generating other structures.

Atoms, molecules, crystals, cells, organisms, brains.

The question is:

how can such a complex reality emerge from nodes that, taken individually, are simple?

From stability to combination

The key is in the stability of multiple configurations.

When two or more nodes are in proximity, they can:

repel each other (if their deformations oppose each other),

attract each other (if the deformations reinforce each other),

or fit together in a new configuration that is more stable than the sum of the individual nodes.

This third possibility is the starting point of complexity:

when the whole is more stable than the parts, a composite structure is formed.

Example:

two nodes that, if placed close together with a certain orientation,

end up locking together, like two pieces of a puzzle that fit together.

Once a stable bond is formed, this “duo” can in turn interact with other nodes or structures,

creating chains, networks, closed sets.

The emergence of new properties

A crucial point is that composite structures do not behave like the simple sum of the nodes.

They can:

have new symmetries,

oscillate in particular ways,

generate different deformations in the β field.

In other words: properties emerge.

This means that new behaviors become possible only when the nodes are linked in a certain way.

Example:

two musical instruments played separately produce distinct sounds.

But if you make them vibrate together, with certain harmonics,

they can generate a resonance that neither of them had alone.

The same is true for nodes in the β field:

some bonds generate new behaviors, not predictable just by looking at the individual components.

Complexity does not require a plan

It might seem that such an organization requires a project, or an intelligence that builds it.

But this is not the case.

Complexity emerges by natural selection of stable configurations.

Those combinations that do not hold up quickly fall apart.

Those that do hold up remain and interact again.

Over time, this process generates a spontaneous selection of structures.

No plan is needed.

All that is needed is local interaction and the persistence of the most resistant forms.

Atoms, molecules, systems: it all begins like this

In the language of physics, this is the transition from elementary particles to composite particles and then to atoms.

Atoms organize themselves into molecules.

Molecules into networks.

Networks into self-repeating structures, like crystals or DNA chains.

At each level, the principle does not change:

a new form that arises from the geometric coherence between multiple nodes.

Complexity is not “added”:

it builds itself, step by step,

because of the torsional memory that accumulates and binds.

Conclusion

In the framework of the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void,

complexity is not a mystery to be explained with external hypotheses.

It is a natural consequence of the behavior of nodes in the β field.

Each node deforms the field.

Some combinations deform the field in a more stable way.

Those combinations are maintained.

And from them, new properties, new structures, and — in the long run — the entire visible world emerge.

Complexity is what happens when the Void, torsionally deformed, begins to organize itself.

Chapter 9 – The Memory of the Field

We have seen that the β field arises from the first torsion of the vacuum.

We have also seen that particles are stable nodes within this field,

and that their interactions locally modify the structure of the field itself.

But now a new level of understanding opens up.

The β field is not just a deformable space.

It is also a physical archive.

Every torsion, every node, every interaction leaves a lasting trace in the field.

This trace does not disappear: it remains, it combines with others, and helps define the current state of the field at each point.

In other words, the β field remembers.

Not in the psychological or symbolic sense, but in a precise physical sense:

it preserves the history of the deformations it has undergone.

There is no “present” without a past

When we look at a particle, we see it in its current state.

But that “present” does not arise from scratch.

It is the result of all the previous modifications to the β field in that region.

Example:

like a fabric that has been sewn, torn, patched many times.

Each point of the fabric has a history of tensions and reworkings

that make it different from every other.

In the same way, the β field is never neutral.

In every point it bears the scars and curvatures of previous torsions.

And these determine what can or cannot happen next.

Memory as an evolutionary constraint

The memory of the field is not decorative.

It conditions the future.

What can be born, remain or transform in a certain region

depends on what configuration the field already has there.

Some transformations are possible only if the local structure of the field allows it.

This is why not everything can happen everywhere,

and why complexity tends to concentrate where the field is already rich in structure.

More memory = more organizational possibilities.

A concrete example: paths in the snow

Imagine a field covered with fresh snow.

The first steps left by someone create a furrow.

Those who arrive later, even without wanting to, tend to follow that path already traced.

As time passes, the furrow becomes deeper, more comfortable to walk.

It is difficult to deviate: the memory of the snow conditions future movements.

The β field works in a similar way.

The accumulated twists create “paths” in the structure of the Void,

and these paths make some configurations more probable,

others more difficult or improbable.

How does the β field “remember”?

The β field remembers because each twist physically modifies the structure of the Void,

and that modification is never completely cancelled out.

It is not a subjective memory, nor an external archive,

but a stable variation in the configuration of the field itself.

Every time a twist occurs, the field takes on a new local shape.

And that shape remains deformed, like an imprint on an elastic fabric that never returns exactly as it was.

This memory is therefore geometric, not mental.

The β field is physically marked by what has happened.

And each new twist is grafted onto an already marked structure,

with the result that the present carries with it the traces of the past.

Stability, adaptation, learning

This field memory has profound effects:

It explains stability:

a structure tends to persist if the surrounding field "recognizes" it as already familiar.

It allows adaptation:

new structures arise more easily where the field has already undergone compatible deformations.

It opens the way to physical learning:

in certain systems (such as biological ones), the local memory of the field can become a primitive form of accumulation of experience.

Without this memory, every event would happen in a neutral field,

and complexity could not settle.

Conclusion

The β field is not just the "place" where twists happen.

It is their organized memory.

Every node, every interaction, every step modifies the state of the field,

and this modification remains, influences and constrains everything that comes after.

In this sense, the β field is a dynamic map of the time that has passed,

engraved in the very structure of the deformed Void.

And every enduring form of reality — from the particle to the cell —

exists because the field, before it, has already learned something.

Chapter 10 – Origin of order

The reality we observe is not chaotic.

From particles to atoms, from molecules to organisms,

there is a structure.

Forms repeat, maintain, evolve.

There is order.

The question is an old one:

where does this order come from?

The answer proposed by this theory is radical but simple:

the order was not imposed from outside,

it was not designed, nor chosen.

The order emerged.

And its origin is in the coherent behavior of the β field.

Memory, torsion, selection

In the previous chapters we saw three fundamental things:

Every torsion leaves a trace in the β field.

The most stable configurations last over time.

The regions with structured memory facilitate the emergence of new structures.

These three elements — memory, stability, accumulation —

are sufficient to generate ordered forms.

There is no need for an external force that “decides what to do”.

The field itself automatically selects

what can continue and what dissolves.

A simple example: pebbles in a stream

Imagine a stream with an irregular current.

At first, the pebbles on the bottom are randomly distributed.

But over time, the current moves the smallest, most unstable ones.

The heaviest, those best fitted, remain.

After months or years, looking at the bottom, you will notice ordered rows of pebbles,

formed without anyone having designed them.

They are the result of natural selection operated by the flow.

In the same way, the β field — despite not having a consciousness —

tends to favor the forms that integrate well into its torsional memory.

The order, therefore, does not come from a will,

but from a growing compatibility between the forms and the field in which they live.

The false problem of chance

Many wonder whether the universe was born “by chance” or “by design”.

The torsional theory does not fit into this axis.

He proposes a third way:

the universe is neither random nor planned,

but self-organized.

The twists initially occur in a chaotic way.

But not all chaos survives.

Only configurations that find geometric coherence in the field

can last, interact, build.

This is not “chance” in an absolute sense,

but progressive selection guided by geometry.

Order = that which can be repeated without breaking

When we say that something is “ordered,” we often mean that it repeats regularly,

that it follows a recognizable, stable, coherent pattern.

But for a structure to be able to repeat, it must withstand impacts.

In other words, a configuration is truly ordered if:

it can form multiple times in similar conditions;

it is not destroyed by small variations or disturbances;

it adapts without losing its identity.

For example:

a crystal forms because the arrangement of the atoms is compatible with that of the atoms already present.

Each new layer is added without altering the structure,

following the geometry already established.

This is order: stable repetition within an environment that makes it possible.

In the β field it works the same way.

A form repeats itself if it “fits” well into the existing memory of the field.

Configurations that disturb too much are rejected or dissolve.

Those that harmonize can extend and replicate.

This compatibility is neither perfect nor absolute,

but it is sufficient for, over time, coherent structures to be selected,

that is, structures that can be ordered, maintained, recognized.

Order is what can be repeated without breaking.

And in the β field,

repeating without breaking means being geometrically compatible

with what the field has already experienced.

Conclusion

According to the Theory of the Torsional Transcription of Void,

order is neither a mystery nor a miracle.

It is an inevitable consequence of the memory of the β field

and of the dynamics of stable torsions.

The Void, once deformed, is no longer neutral.

It becomes a structure that “favors what it holds” and dissolves what it does not hold.

In this way,

the universe begins to order itself,

not because it knows where to go, but because

it remembers where it has passed through.

Chapter 11 – Summary: a universe that arises from Void

We have traveled, step by step, a theory that does not start from the world, nor from matter, nor from energy.

It does not even start from time or space.

It starts from a radical Void.

A Void that is not empty in the physical sense,

but a total absence of any describable reality:

no entities, no relations, no measurement, no information.

What is Void?

Void, in the Theory of Torsional Transcription, is not a system.

It has no degrees of freedom, no states, no dynamics.

It contains neither rules, nor violations, nor possibilities.

It is not the vacuum of physics, because that is already a field.

Void is the absolute absence of structure.

It is neither ordered nor chaotic, because chaos is already a form of order.

It is not unstable, because there is Void that can change.

It is a total absence of describable structure

And yet, precisely from this formless, timeless, distinctionless condition,

something happens: the first torsion.

The original fact

The theory does not explain why the torsion happens.

And it could not:

the question “why” makes sense only after the existence of time, relationships, rules.

The first torsion is, for the theory, the founding act.

It does not arise from a law.

It is that from which the laws begin to make sense.

It is the causeless break of perfect symmetry.

From that primordial gesture — not deducible, not predictable —

begins everything that can be defined.

From gesture to structure

From that first torsion is born:

The β field, deformable, capable of memorizing.

The stable nodes, which give rise to matter.

The interactions, which make dynamics emerge.

The memory of the field, which retains and conditions.

Complexity, which is built by selecting the most coherent configurations.

Order, which is not imposed, but emerges from what can last.

There is no plan, but there is a path

This theory does not postulate a design,

but shows how stable structures tend to be preserved,

and how the memory of the field creates preferential paths

that guide, select, make organization possible.

The universe was not born by chance, nor by a project.

It was born from an original inexplicable break,

and began to evolve following the geometric logic of torsions.

Conclusion

The Theory of the Torsional Transcription of the Void

does not pretend to answer all the questions.

But it proposes an essential interpretative key:

That being does not come from a will, from a cause or from a plan,

but from an original torsion that transformed Void into possibility.

From that gesture, the Void stopped being perfect.

And it began to remember, to resist, to transform.

Everything we call reality — matter, energy, time, form —

was born as a coherent consequence of that first asymmetry.

The universe was not built.

It wrote itself, twist after twist.

Appendix A – Minimal Lexicon

TORSION

It is the original act that gives rise to everything that can be described.

It does not arise in space or time, because these do not yet exist.

Torsion is a break in equilibrium within a pre-logical field of indistinct possibilities.

It is not caused, it is not wanted, it is not generated by anything:

it is the first differentiation that makes all subsequent information, form or structure possible.

NODE

It is a stable configuration of torsions in the β field.

Nodes are the equivalent of particles:

entities resistant to change, which retain shape and properties thanks to the internal coherence of their torsional structure.

B FIELD

It is the field generated by the first torsion of Void.

It is not physical space, but a deformable network that preserves, propagates and accumulates torsions.

The β field is the "dynamic environment" in which all the structures of reality are formed, evolve and interact.

GEOMETRIC MEMORY

It is the ability of the β field to retain the trace of the torsions that have occurred.

Every deformation stably modifies the field, and this modification is not erased.

Memory is neither mental nor symbolic: it is engraved in the very shape of the field, and conditions what can happen.

Void (according to the theory)

Void is not a physical Void, nor a geometric state.

It is a pre-logical set of perfectly indistinct possibilities,

in which none has priority or prevailing reality.

It has no space, nor time, nor measure, nor structure.

Every possibility coexists with all the others in absolute but unstable equilibrium.

Torsion breaks this indistinctness, generating the first difference.

STABLE CONFIGURATION

An arrangement of torsions that tends to maintain itself over time.

It is stable if:

it does not disintegrate easily,

it can repeat itself,

it adapts to the memory of the field without causing discontinuity.

INTERACTION

It is the mutual modification between nodes, mediated by deformations of the β field.

Each node alters the field around itself, and this alteration affects the other nodes.

Interactions are not external entities: they are the natural consequence of the extension of the torsion in the space of the field.

Appendix B – Understanding Void, Torsion, and the Emergence of Geometry

1. What do we mean by "Void" in the Theory?

First of all, the "Void" of this theory is not the total Void we imagine, like an empty box.

It is a stranger concept: an overloaded informational system, a chaos that contains all possibilities, all ideas, all contradictions, but in an unstable state.

Think of a stormy sea, where each wave is a different idea that collides with the others, without any one gaining the upper hand.

This Void has no space, time, or geometry in the physical sense,

but it has a pre-logical structure, a set of “propositions” (as the theory calls them) that coexist in a precarious balance.

The “perfect symmetry” of Void, therefore, is not a geometric symmetry, like that of a sphere or a crystal.

It is a pre-logical or pre-informational symmetry: every possibility has the same weight, none dominates, none is more “real” than the others.

It is as if each voice in a choir sang at the same volume, creating a uniform noise without melody.

This symmetry implies that there is no distinction, no preference, no defined form.

2. Torsion: an asymmetry without geometry

The theory says that torsion is the “first uncaused act” that breaks this symmetry.

But how can there be a movement, like a torsion, without space or geometry?

Here comes into play a key idea:

torsion is not a physical movement, like spinning a top,

but a change of configuration in the informational system of Void.

It is as if, in that chaotic choir, a voice suddenly sang louder, creating an asymmetry that allows a rhythm to emerge.

To understand better, think of a simple example:

imagine a perfectly balanced scale, with two identical weights.

There is no space or geometry at play, only a balance of forces.

If one of the weights shifts slightly, for no reason, the scale tilts: the balance is broken, an asymmetry is born.

In Void, torsion is this shift:

a spontaneous fluctuation that gives priority to certain possibilities over others,

without the need for physical space.

It is a logical gesture, a first “discard” that selects a subset of coherent information,

giving rise to the creation of the Real.

3. Why does perfect symmetry not need geometry?

The objection — “how can there be perfect symmetry without geometry?” — makes perfect sense,

because in our world symmetry is often linked to shapes (a circle, a square).

But in the context of Void, symmetry is a more abstract concept.

It is the idea that no configuration is privileged.

In Void, every possibility (every “informational proposition”) has the same “right” to exist,

as in a game where all cards have the same value.

This is perfect symmetry:

a total equilibrium, not spatial but conceptual.

Torsion breaks this symmetry by introducing a difference.

It is not a movement in a space, but a change of state,

as when a system goes from uniform chaos to partial order.

Think of a deck of cards shuffled to perfection:

every card could be on top, none is special.

If a card “jumps out” for no reason, the deck is no longer perfectly symmetrical.

Torsion is this card that breaks the equilibrium,

giving rise to the formation of structures such as space, time and matter.

4. How does geometry arise from torsion?

The theory suggests that geometry (and therefore space) does not exist in Void,

but emerges as a consequence of torsion.

When torsion selects coherent configurations, these organize themselves into patterns,

like waves that stabilize in a lake.

These patterns are the beginning of space:

a sort of network that forms when torsions find a common rhythm.

Geometry, therefore, is not a prerequisite,

but a result:

it is the transcription of torsion,

the way in which the unstable Void is structured in the Real.

To give an example, think about how vortices form in a river.

There is no predefined geometry in water,

but when the flow twists, it creates stable forms, such as circles or spirals.

In the same way, torsion in Void generates structures that we perceive as space and geometry.

It is as if the movement itself “writes” the rules of the physical world.

Appendix C – Visual Examples

This section collects the most effective examples used in popular explanation, with references to the theoretical concepts they illustrate.

Knot = mass

 Chapter 6 – Matter and knot

Example: a knot that is difficult to untie in a rope.

It represents a stable configuration that is not easily undone.

Like mass: persistent, compact, not reducible with a simple gesture.

Energy = compressed spring

 Chapter 6 – Matter and knot

Example: a crushed spring contains potential energy.

Similarly, a “compressed” torsion in the β field can release energy if it undoes.

Energy is the ability to deform or transform an existing configuration.

Charge = right-handed or left-handed screw

 Chapter 6 – Matter and knot

Example: two identical screws but with opposite threads.

They represent the difference between positive and negative charges.

It is a question of geometric orientation, not of “substance”.

Matter = network of twists without internal content

 Chapter 7 – Stability and form

Example: a soccer ball covered with intertwined ropes.

When it is deflated and the inside is removed, it remains a sphere of only ropes.

This is how matter is: it has no solid “inside”, it is only a stable structure in a vacuum.

Field memory = trails in the snow

 Chapter 9 – Field memory

Example: the first steps in the snow create a furrow.

Those who arrive later tend to follow it. Over time the trail strengthens.

The memory of the β field works in the same way: traces that facilitate new compatible twists.

Spontaneous order = pebbles in a stream

 Chapter 10 – Origin of order

Example: in a stream bed, the most stable pebbles stay in place,

while the unstable ones are swept away.

Eventually ordered configurations emerge without design:

a natural effect of the selection of stability.

Void = chorus of indistinct voices

 Appendix B – Understanding Void...

Example: a chorus in which all the voices sing with the same intensity,

without melody, without structure.

No one is dominant: it is pre-logical symmetry, not geometric.

Torsion is like a voice that suddenly sings louder,

breaking the indistinctness.

Torsion = unbalancing a perfect scale

 Appendix B – Understanding Void...

Example: a scale with two equal weights, perfectly in equilibrium.

If one of the two shifts without cause, the scale tilts.

Torsion is this spontaneous breaking of informational equilibrium.

Emergent geometry = vortices in the river

Appendix B – Understanding Void...

Example: a disordered flow of water can suddenly twist,

generating stable forms such as vortices or spirals.

Geometry is not pre-existent: it arises from the dynamics of torsion.

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